THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 25. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS at SHANGHAE IN CHINA, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co. has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. THOS. RIPLEY), to continue the business as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as MERCHANT & AGENT, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Poward.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, } Superior Wines.
SHERRY, }
PORT, }
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD-AND-BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, shipped by HEZEKIAH DAVIS & Co., London, consisting of—
PICKLES, Assorted, in Pints and Quarts.
White Wine VINEGAR do. do.
Raspberry VINEGAR.
Chili and Tarragon VINEGAR.
Salad OIL, in Pints and ½-pints.
French OLIVES.
„ CAPERS.
MUSHROOM and KETCHUP.
SAUCES of all kinds.
Bottled FRUITS.
JAMS and JELLIES, in 2 and 3-lb.'s Jars.
MUSTARD, ½-lb. and 1-lb. each.
Dried HERBS, Assorted.
Red HERRINGS, in small Tins.
Lochfine HERRINGS, in Jars.
Salted SALMON, in Jars.
Dried COD FISH, at per lb.
Tins of SARDINES.
ANCHOVY and HERRING PASTES.
Carrot's OYSTERS.
PEARL BARLEY, in 6-lb.'s Tins.
OATMEAL, in 6-lb.'s Tins.
Muscatel RAISINS, in ½-boxes.
Turkey FIGS.
CURRANTS, in ½-boxes.
Fine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
Fine Wiltshire BACON, in 8-lb.'s Tins.
PICKLED TRIPE, in Jars, (by lbs. or jar.)
Ox's TONGUES.
Fine York HAMS, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th January, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang,* published in our No. 3, of 17th August last, is this day issued in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 18th January, 1851.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.
Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.
The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.
Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Days' sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.
ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 16th JANUARY, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been fine up to do-day, when it changed from a bracing frosty to a misty hazy atmosphere, accompanied by temporary passing showers of drizzling rain. The average temperature of the week has not ranged so low as the average of the corresponding week last year by 4°.9. That of 1850 being 34°.4, that of the present year 39°.3.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

JANUARY.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
10	F.	30.48	30.25	37.5	40.5	N.W. to N.E.	N.N.E. to N.	0.00	0.04
11	S.	30.43	30.39	37.5	34.5	N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.03
12	S.	30.53	30.44	35.5	32.5	N.W.	NNW.to NWbyN	0.00	0.00
13	M.	30.52	30.38	35.	31.5	W. to N.E.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
14	Tu.	30.56	30.42	39.5	31.5	N.E. to E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
15	W.	30.39	30.32	42.5	33.	S.E.	N.W. by N. to N.	0.00	0.00
16	Th.	30.13	30.43	48.	37.5	S. to W.	N.W. by N. to N.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 16th January, 1851.							Total	0.00	0.07

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—In looking over a late file of California papers my attention was arrested by a call for a public meeting to take into consideration "the necessity of "urging upon the central government, the "establishment of a line of Steamers "across the Pacific ocean," and as one of your correspondents, in the last number of your paper has availed of your columns to give publicity to a few very sensible remarks respecting our present Steam communication, it has occurred to me a few words, at this time, upon this projected Pacific line might not be unacceptable.

Dependent as we are now, upon the orders of a single Board of Directors for what few facilities we enjoy, I fancy there are but few of our Community who would not like to see the time when the appearance of a Steamer in our port, might be looked upon as a weekly certainty instead of a monthly possibility: there appears but little likelihood, that any Company will start up in the west, to rival the present monopolisers of the Indian Steam communication, and until our port becomes of sufficient importance to make it an object to keep a Steamer on the coast, we are liable at any time to be deprived of what is now allotted us. Sincerely hoping such may not be the case let us turn our attention eastward and see what has been done, and what is proposed to be done, in our behalf. It has been the general impression among foreigners in China for sometime past, that we were to have a line of Steamers across from California though probably but few are aware that any very decided steps have ever been taken, to bring this about. Shortly after the close of the Mexican war (in December 1848) this matter was brought before the American Congress, and the Committee to whom it was referred reported so favourably upon it, that orders were issued to the Commanders of the Pacific and East India Squadrons, to ascertain, what quantity of coals might be obtained in the vicinity of the proposed route: the Commander of the first named fleet could only report what was already known that an abundance of coals might be obtained from Vancouver's Island and its vicinity, but the scarcity of laboring men, for California, rendered these mines useless.

Upon the receipt of the order in China the brig *Dolphin* was sent to the only known coal mines of any extent in our vicinity, to Kelung, on the north end of Formosa: but little difficulty was experienced in finding the mine which they reported as situated near the bank of the river twelve miles from the anchorage, that it would probably yield an all sufficient supply of coals of very good quality (in appearance much resembling the Kennel Coal) but the right of working the mine was claimed by the Governor of Fokeen province, without whose consent it would be useless to attempt to get any: the peculiar coals brought away, cost them 10 dollars, and the Committee appointed by Congress, apparently disgusted at the price of fuel in our parts, rendered their report and quietly retired. Since that time the many more important matters to be arranged, have quite set aside the reconsideration of this to us important topic; until our kindred across the water, weary of slavery debates, have gathered together and cried out to Congress to attend to them: it may be leaning upon rather a weak reed, but we have strong hopes that even if nothing is done upon this side, the energy and perseverance of the citizens of San Fransisco will yet accomplish much in this matter.

At the rate at which the distance between Panama and San Francisco is accomplished at present, it would require about 25 days between the latter place and our port. It has been evident all along that some intermediate coal depôt must be established upon some of the Islands in the Pacific and the Fox or Bonin isles were referred to in the meeting in San Francisco: but from what was stated there by the Captains of whalers, it appears that their open roadsteads and fog enveloped shores, are not likely to be the places most favourable: the evidence was so conclusive that a damper was evidently thrown upon the meeting until some one cried out Japan. We should regret to find that in those who attended this meeting the inborn desire of Americans to go west, had not been satisfied by a trip to California: although whatever they may do in the furthering the establishment of the line of steamers we trust may have its due effect.

It may be argued that there is no traffic to support such a line and without the assistance of Government it is allowed it would be a losing business. But when it is borne in mind that San Francisco is now the depôt for Chinese goods for all the ports on the western coasts of America it will be acknowledged that the amount of Silk freight, would monthly be no inconsiderable amount. As it would be only on the finer and more expensive articles of merchandise such as Silks &c., that could afford to be sent in this manner, it appears that for a time our desired line of steamers would only serve to build up the trade of Canton, though from the fact that the manufactures there have reached their present pitch of excellence by the teaching of the foreigners with whom they deal, we should be well content in the long run to leave this matter in the hands of many of those around us.

It now only remains for us to enquire if something cannot be done from here in furtherance of this object. Our friends upon the other shore have taken the matter up as if they were not inclined to leave it and a voice from this quarter we have no doubt would be acceptable. In the debates in their meeting we find no allusion made to any on this unfortunate side who may benefit by their undertaking, or who are even watching their progress with feelings of interest. Apparently astonished at their own rapid advancement, they overlook the fact that there is a growing community on this side to whom the proposed plan is of much more real importance than even to themselves. It may be that a Circular for shares in such a company might meet with questionable success among us, but as yet we are called upon for no such display of enterprise, and a few words of encouragement to the citizens of California, could do no harm, and would naturally give an increased interest to their proceedings. Hitherto we have been apparently unconcerned spectators of the progress of this movement but with a firm conviction that we can aid and assist the enterprise I have availed of your columns to bring the subject forward. With a proper appreciation of the talents of many of my countrymen, I am aware that all this would have been much better said by some one else, but if it only has the effect of bringing the matter into more general consideration it will gratify the wish of more then one.

AMERICAN.

SHANGHAE MARKET REPORT.
January 17th, 1851.

Imports.

American Brown Drills.—Small sales, at Drs. 2.15 *a* 2.25 for 30 yards, but the present quotation is Drs. 2.35 *a* 2.40, the stock is quite small, and they may advance further.

Jeans.—Can be quoted at Drs. 2.85 for 30 yards.

American Grey Sheetings.—Drs. 2.55 *a* 2.60 for 40 yards, small stock, and not much wanted.

Grey Shirtings.—Since our last report, a speculative demand for Grey Shirtings, has given greater firmness to the market, and prices have advanced. The rise in low reeds and in 72s. may be quoted as from 5 to 12 cents, and in the medium qualities 64s. to 66s. fully 15 cents.

5¼ to 6 catties Drs. 1.95 *a* 2.25
6¼ to 6½ catties Drs. 2.38 *a* 2.45
6¾ to 7 catties Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.65
7¼ to 7½ catties Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.85

White Shirtings.—The low reeds of White Shirtings have continued dull, the higher qualities being in fair request, at perhaps a slight advance on previous rates.

48 to 52 reed Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.20
54 to 56 reed Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30
60 to 64 reed Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.50
66 to 72 reed Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.80

We estimate sales, since 18th ultimo, at about 85,000 pieces of Grey and 38,000 pieces of White. Estimated stock in first hands—

1st Jany. 1850, Grey,...209,750 pieces.
„ „ White,...141,750 „
1st Jany. 1851, Grey,...130,000 „
15th „ „ „ 110,000 „
1st „ „ White,...190,000 „
15th „ „ „ 175,000 „

Prospects are favorable for business after the Chinese Holidays now at hand. Looking to the comparatively small stocks of Grey Shirtings, the moderate quantity expected to arrive, and the satisfactory account from the interior, further improvement in prices may be anticipated. The low qualities of White Shirtings, having been of late imported in excess may probably continue depressed, till stocks become reduced. The better qualities are likely to be in good request, and to command full prices.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes, very few sales at inferior rates, stock estimated at 12,000 pieces, present prices nominal 75 *a* 80 cents per yard, Habit Cloths Drs. 1, per yard, sales about 2,500 pieces of both kinds.

Long Ells.—Little alteration from prices of last month, present prices Drs. 6.25 *a* 6.40 for Assorted colors, H. & H. Scarlets Drs. 7.20 *a* 7.30 sales may be quoted at 2,800 to 2,900 pieces, of all kinds, stock 6,000 pieces.

Rice.—No enquiry, price nominal, Arracan, Drs. 1.40; Bengal, Drs. 1.30 *a* 1.35; Formosa, Drs. 1.50 per pecul.

Sugar.—In fair demand, Canton, Drs. 2.95; Amoy, Drs. 2.65 *a* 2.70 per pecul.

Black Pepper.—Same as last month, Drs. 8 *a* 8.50 per pecul.

White Pepper.—About Drs. 8.95 *a* 9 do.

Rattans.—Straits Drs. 3.05 *a* 3.25, Banjermassing Drs. 3.65 *a* 3.95 per pecul, inquired for.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 1 per pecul, wanted.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3.40 *a* 3.50 do.

Sandal Wood.—Low quality Drs. 4.50 *a* 6, good Drs. 7.50 *a* 9, best Drs. 10.50 *a* 11.50 do.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.35 *a* 2.60 do.

Ebony.—Inquired for, Drs. 4 *a* 4.60 do.

Siam Bark.—Drs. 1 *a* 1.05 do., in demand.

Exports.

Tea.—Since our last report 18th ultimo, we have to notice sales of about 30 chops Congou and Souchong, and 5 to 6,000 packages (chests and half-chests) Green Teas; having in stock about 20 chops Black, and something under 4,000 packages Green, the latter almost exclusively Twankays and Hyson Skin.

Total sales for the season about—
250,000 packages Black.
136,000 chests and half-chests Green.

The market continues to be fed by occasional arrivals, but there is little reason to expect any large augmentation to the quality already brought forward during the remainder of the season.

Early in the month prices of Black Teas particularly Congous, for two or three of the better grades, had an upward tendency, at which the market was cleared of all Congous, better than good ordinary.

We quote prices as in our last report. Gunpowders and Imperials of good quality would command full rates.

	Tai Ping and Inferior Shew Ming Yew Ning, &c.	*Good to fine Shew Ming Yew Ning &c.*
Gunpowder, taels	19 *a* 24 on board	taels 24 *a* 30
Imperial, „	19 *a* 24 „	„ 24 *a* 30
Young Hyson, „	15 *a* 17 „	„ 18 *a* 27
Hyson „	18 *a* 22 „	„ 22 *a* 30
Twankay „	12 *a* 14 „	„ 14 *a* 18
Hyson Skins „	10 *a* 11 „	„ 11 *a* 15

Silk.—Since our last Market Report (14th ultimo), but little has been done in Silk, only 600 bales have found buyers at previous rates. *Unsold Stock* is estimated at 700 bales. The total Shipments hence to Great Britain, direct or via Hongkong, by the Chinese New Year Holidays are put at 16,000 bales, against at same period in—

1847.....14,500 bales.
1848.....16,000 „
1849.....13,500 „
1850.....12,000 „

Opium Report.

Malwa.—Has been extremely dull all the month which may in a great measure be attributed to the very heavy amount of money orders on the market, in fact money orders have been almost the only method of effecting sales.

There was a slight improvement after the departure of the last mail, and some 100 chests were placed at about Drs. 590, but prices quickly declined and have since ranged from Drs. 570 *a* 575 for best quality drug. The clearances have been principally of Indore and inferior and may amount to say 1,100 chests having a Stock, this day, of 1,300.

Patna.—Continue to rule at Drs. 590 from the last mail, until the arrival of *Lady Mary Wood* bringing 400 chests, when holders were eager to effect sales, and prices rapidly declined to Drs. 460, and even Drs. 440 was a nominal quotation for low numbers. It was reported the *Mazeppa* drug was placed at Drs. 460, previous to her arrival, which alarmed the buyers extremely. Present quotations Drs. 445 low, high numbers Drs. 454.

Delivery during the month 750 chests. Stock, this day 500 chests. *Sales say only 500 chests.*

Exchange.—On London 6 months sight under credits 5*s.* 1*d. a* 5*s.* 2*d.* per dollar.

Do. with documents 5*s.* 2*d. a* 5*s.* 3*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 234 *a* 235 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days sight 234 *a* 235 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 11½*d. a* 5*s.*

On Canton at par, 10 days sight.

Freights.—To England £3 10*s.* for Tea, and £4 for Silk, per 50 cubic feet.

To America, Drs. 18, per 40 feet.

Syce.—Drs. 146.50 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 204, per 9*t. 7m. 3c.*

Chopped Dollars.—1 *a* 2 per cent discount.

Mexican Dollars.—3 *a* 9 per cent discount.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 11TH JANUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. G. S. SPRECKLEY'S, communication has been received and will have attention in our next.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Oct.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Nov.	Sydney,	13th Oct.
Bombay,	19th Nov.	Amoy,	30th Nov.
Madras,	14th Nov.	Hongkong,	30th Dec.
Singapore,	7th Dec.	Ningpo,	8th Jany.
Penang,	1st Dec.	New York,	13th Oct.
Batavia,	25th Nov.	San Francisco,	8th Nov.
Manila,	2d Dec.	Sdwich. Islands,	4th Nov.

WE have inserted a letter from a Correspondent, who signs his communication A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Its publication must not be accepted as an approval by us of his opinions; indeed if he be a party *interested* in the affair referred to; we think he ought to congratulate himself on the Consular lenity, exhibited on that occasion.

We admit that the Supplementary Treaty is of an exceptional character to the whole course hitherto of British policy; and may further add, that it imposes most unpleasant, but onerous duties on our Consuls; still the Treaty exists, and manifestly must be enforced, if public faith is to be kept with the Chinese Government.

THE "condemnatory Edict" of which the following is a translation, first reached Shanghae about a fortnight ago. Since then, various versions of it have circulated among the respectable classes of natives, by whom it has been received as an authentic document,—an opinion which has at length been put beyond a question by its appearance in one of the last *Pekin Reporters* from which this translation has been made.

As the sentence of an Emperor condemning to irretrievable disgrace and degradation, the two statesmen of China to whom we have been accustomed principally to look with any shadow of hope for a more liberal feeling towards "the foreigners from afar," and as the first glimmering of the intended policy of *Taoukwang's* youthful successor, it conveys tidings of the deepest interest; while its summary and tyrannical character prepares us for further measures, which will no doubt in one way or other materially affect foreign intercourse with His Imperial Majesty's subjects.

Totally in the dark as to the movements of the political world at *Peking*, we cannot guess at the originating cause of so sudden and severe a condemnation of two men but lately enjoying their Sovereign's highest favor and implicit confidence, and, if one may judge from their position, possessed of unbounded influence. But the invidious comparison instituted by His Imperial Majesty between the patriotism of *Tahunga*, the butcher of our Formosan captives, the *Haynau* of China,—and the treason of Keying, the framer of our treaty and introducer of our commerce, leads us to believe that a party diametrically opposed to foreign interests has gained the ascendancy in the Imperial councils. That this is the case seems pretty evident from the favor with which Lin is spoken of;—and we know not what important influence the late decease of that Enemy of England may have on the future proceedings of the Imperial Court. We have every reason to be anxious for the result.

We trust, however, that our authorities will not see fit to disregard this index of the Imperial policy towards us.

Documents such as this, though in the main but pompous effusions of ignorant conceit, go far to prove the true feelings and intentions cherished by China towards England, notwithstanding the solemn compact by which she is bound; and, if not constantly and strongly animadverted upon, in the official communications with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, their promulgators will gain fresh courage with every fulmination, and will, no doubt, eventually proceed to adopt measures deeply injurious to our general commerce, if not actually prejudicial to our position at the ports of trade.

Firm, decided, and *timely* expostulation may prevent, what it will take hostile measures in the end to cure; and it would be well if our Higher authorities were less ready to prove *themselves wrong and our opponents faultless*, than a late proclamation supporting the prevarications of Commissioner *Seu* has shown them to be.

PEKING, 10th moon, 28th day.
(Sunday Dec. 1st, 1850.)

"A decree, condemnatory of *Mahchanga* and "*K'eying*, has been issued under the hand and seal "of His Imperial Majesty, couched in the follow-"ing terms:—

'The duty, which chiefly devolves upon the 'Ruler of a people, is, on the one hand to 'nominate men of merit, and, on the other, to 'remove from office those who are devoid of all 'sound principle. But to perform the latter part 'of our duty with partiality will necessarily be at-'tended by an indifferent execution of the former.

'Looking at the present state of affairs, however, 'the Empire may be said to be in a woful state of 'decline; for the officials are, in the administra-'tion of Government, daily becoming more inef-'ficient, and the affections of the people are grow-'ing more and more estranged.

'This doubtless is in a great measure Our own 'fault. Yet, We feel that, to assist us in the intri-'cate task of electing for office those who are duly 'qualified, or rejecting those who are incompetent, 'is a responsibility that rests with our Ministers 'of state.

'Our Minister, *Mahchanga*, although he has 'been in high favour at Court during several suc-'cessive Reigns, appears never to have thought 'that to embody our views and feelings in the ex-'ecutive part of the Government, was his serious 'and solemn duty. His only aim seems to 'have been to secure to himself both rank 'and renown; and, with this end, he has stood 'in the way of the promotion of men of worth and 'injured the best interests of these realms. He 'is a man, in whose fidelity little confidence can 'be placed, for, assuming an obsequious demea-'nour, he only seeks to effect his crafty ends; and, 'being an individual of fictitious accomplishments, 'he with cringing servility succumbs in every in-'stance to his Sovereign, hoping thereby to gain 'Imperial favor and influence. When our dif-'ficulties with the barbarians first arose, how pains-'taking was *Mahchanga* in riddling himself of all 'who happened not to be in his interest! The re-'collection of this fills us with burning indignation. 'A notorious instance of this occurred at that time 'when he was bent upon the ruin of *Tah-hung-nga* 'and *Yaou-yung*, who, by their fidelity and diligence 'in Government, were checks upon his policy; 'while he lent all his influence to support K'eying '—a man who, unblushingly and without scruple, 'co-operated with him in carrying out all his base 'schemes.

'Truly, such monopolizing of Imperial favour 'and prostitution of Imperial power are without 'parallel!

'The deceased Emperor, our revered Parent, 'himself a pattern of the strictest integrity, had a 'nature that could only treat man with unsuspect-'ing confidence, and *Mahchanga* fearlessly took 'advantage of this to secure his own selfish pur-'poses. But, had the Superior Intelligence of our 'honoured Parent for a moment suspected the 'perfidy of that man's heart, His Majesty would, 'without doubt, have visited him with condign 'punishment.

'This *Mahchanga*, still presuming upon our 'grace and favor, has from first to last persisted 'in his irregularities.

'On the 1st month of the present year, when 'we took the reins of Government, we found him, 'in transacting public business connected with the 'state, either undecided and unable to form an 'opinion, or doggedly silent and unwilling to give 'it, until at length in a few months, his wily 'policy gradually came to light. For instance, 'when the ships of the English barbarians reached '*Tien-tsin*, he was exceedingly anxious to bring '*Keying* forward as his Colleague in carrying out 'his purposes and again involving the subjects 'of these realms in bitter and disastrous turmoils.

'Without a question then, he is a deep, dange-'rous intriguer, whose designs can never be easily 'fathomed.

'Recently too when *Pwan-she-gan* and his party 'recommended *Lintsihsu* to us, *Mahchanga* re-'peatedly assured us that *Lintsihsu* was so disabled 'by infirmity and disease as to be entirely unfit 'for active duty; and, when we had determined to 'send *Lin* to *Kwangse* to crush the insurrections 'there, *Mahchanga* persisted in throwing out his 'suspicions that *Lin* would not be able to proceed 'on his mission.

'*Mahchanga*, then, by fictitious representations, 'has deceived us and kept us in ignorance of the 'real state of affairs around us. Herein lies the 'burden of his offence.

'As for *K'eying*, his unpatriotic and pusillani-'mous policy is to Us a matter of unmixed astonish-'ment. When he was at Canton, for instance, he 'seemed only anxious to make our people subserve 'the interests of foreigners,—all the while over-'looking the claims of his native country. Is not 'this evident from his proposal to throw open the 'gates of that city,—whereby he violated the prin-'ciples of heaven, outraged the feelings of man, 'and all but introduced a series of innovations, the 'results of which it is beyond human power 'to divine.

'Our late lamented Parent, however, having seen 'through the duplicity of the man, forthwith re-'called him to the Capital; and, although he did 'not at once discard him from his service, only 'awaited a fit opportunity for doing so.

'Recently, during a private interview with Our-'selves,—*K'eying* spoke freely to Us of the English 'foreigners how they were to be dreaded, and 'strongly urged upon Us the necessity of a mild 'and conciliating policy,—supposing that we were 'not aware that his knawish object was merely to 'secure rank and emolument for himself. Oh! 'how fallen and degraded is he;—the more he 'speaks,—the more we discover this,—so that at 'last we have the same contempt for him that we 'should have for a wild yelping cur.

'*Mahchanga* is a deep man, whom it is difficult 'to fathom: *K'eying* is shallow and easily found 'out: but their crime is one and the same,—*they 'have entailed disgrace and injury upon their country.*

'Were We, therefore, not to carry out the de-'mands of the law,—would this be ruling the 'people with proper selfrespect? would this be ful-'filling the serious trust that has been put upon us 'by our Revered Parent?

'Yet, when we think of *Mahchanga*, that he has 'been an old servant of the Crown, under three 'successive reigns,—we cannot endure the thought 'of bringing merited punishment upon him all at 'once. We, therefore, command that the sentence 'be commuted for a more lenient penalty of de-'privation of all official rank and that henceforth 'he no longer be employed in the service of the 'State. And as to *K'eying*, although he is destitute 'of all strength and firmness, yet he has been to 'some extent the creature of circumstances;—We 'command therefore that leniency be shown him 'likewise, and that he be degraded to the fifth rank, 'to await employment in one of the six Boards.

'That these two individuals have been deceiving 'their Sovereign, while they have been promoting 'their own selfish interests, must be evident to the 'whole empire; and yet we have not treated them 'with severe rigour, although it has for a long time 'cost us intense anxiety of mind in deliberating 'how to adjudicate the case.

'Surely then, it must be allowed by all that we 'have been driven to this last step by dire and 'painful necessity.

'We trust, therefore, that in future the officials 'throughout these realms, whether high or low, 'civil or military, will all, under the influence of 'those noble principles derived from heaven, strive 'faithfully to maintain the dignity of their country, '—so that the indolence and chicanery so prevalent 'at the present day shall be in earnest and without 'delay renounced.

'Let none be deterred by difficulties.

'Let none seek only for ease.

'Should any one have in view some great scheme 'that may be calculated to promote the weal of the 'state and nation, let him not hesitate to lay it 'before us.

'Heed not the claims of patronage, or the in-'terests of partizanship; but, in maintaining the 'principles of justice and integrity, act inde-'pendently of all others and with assiduity fulfil 'the responsibilities of your several stations.

'Let this Our decree be proclaimed, far and 'wide, at home and abroad, for the information of 'all people.

'*A special edict.*"

From a report of the Jews' Society of last year it appears that its Committee had it in contemplation to send a Missionary to the Jews in China; in reference to which they say: "Your Committee have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the establishment of the Bishopric of Victoria, Hongkong, to make further inquiries respecting the Jews in China, and the practicability of establishing a Mission in that country. There appear to be peculiar difficulties in the way of the immediate realization of their wishes in this respect, and their present efforts must be limited to a Mission of Inquiry, in which the Bishop has kindly promised his assistance. That munificent friend of Israel, Miss Cook, has placed in the hands of your Treasurer a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the expenses occasioned by the establishment of the Mission."

The Bishop of Victoria, on his arrival in Hongkong entered into a correspondence with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, in Shanghae, requesting his assistance towards procuring information about the Jews in China, and forwarding to him a string of queries on that subject. Mr. Medhurst revolved the matter in his mind, and was prepared with a plan, which on the expected arrival of the Bishop in Shanghae he thought might be carried into execution. The plan was this: to send two trustworthy individuals to 開封府 K'hae-fung-foo, the city where the Jews were supposed to be, to make inquiries respecting their existence, and to bring down such information and documents as could be easily procurable. The persons he had in view were native Christians, trained under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, one of them a literary graduate from 鎮江府 Chin-keang-foo, and the other a young man who had been brought up in the Mission School at Batavia, could read and write English, and after having had his Christian character tested by long experience, had been already employed as a tract *colporteur* in the interior, and given every satisfaction.

On the arrival of the Bishop in Shanghae, the plan and the persons to whom it was to be intrusted were brought before his attention, while the journal kept by the young man on a previous tour, and written in English, was submitted to his inspection. The Bishop was not long in perceiving the propriety of the measure, and the persons alluded to, were despatched accordingly. The name of the graduate was Tseäng-yùng-chè, and that of the young man K'hew-t'heen-sang. The latter, though the youngest in years, was made the principal agent in the affair, chiefly because from our long acquaintance with his character we could place most confidence in him, and because being able to write English he could give his own account of the journey, which would be immediately intelligible to the lady who had projected the scheme and advanced the funds.

On the 15th November last they started from Shanghae in a boat which was engaged to convey them directly to 清江浦 Ts'hing-keäng-poo, a town situated in the prefecture of 淮安府 Hwae-gnan-foò, on the banks of the grand canal, where it joins the Yellow river: (Lat. 33.33. N., Long. 2.50 E. of Peking) In order to reach this place they availed themselves of the grand canal, which passes through the cities of 蘇州 Soo-chow, 常州 Chang-chow and 鎮江府 Chin-keäng-foo, where it crosses the great river 洋子江 Yang-tsze-keang, and pursues its course in a northerly direction past 揚州府 Yang-chow-foo, 高郵 Kaou-yew, and 寶應 Paou-ying, until it reaches the Yellow river. Arrived at that point they had to pursue their journey by land, for which purpose they hired a cart, drawn by two mules, and following the course of the Yellow river, sometimes on the north bank, and at other times on the south, they reached the place of their destination. The travellers represent the Yellow river, as at that season rather shallow, insomuch that at one place it could be forded by means of a cart. Its banks, however, were very high, and frequent indications appeared of its having overflowed the same during the rainy season, as exhibited in the marshes and lakes which abound along its course, in the midst of which garden trees and the remains of ruined houses are to be seen. The country in the neighbourhood of the river is in consequence but thinly peopled, and the few inhabitants that are left are poor and miserable in the extreme. Places that figure on the map as district cities presented to the travellers nothing but an assemblage of thatched cottages, with the walls which once surrounded them entirely demolished, and a solitary gateway here and there, to tell of what once existed. The roads were very rough, causing the cart to jolt excessively: they led sometimes along the top of the bank, and at other times pursued the bed of the stream; in those parts which had been left dry by the receding tide. Here the cart was knee deep in sand, and there tumbling over rugged stones. Their driver, whose good graces they were obliged to propitiate, insisted on starting every morning at three or four o'clock, which on the dark and cold winter days was anything but pleasant, and it was generally midday before they could reach a place where refreshments were to be procured. At the close of the day they generally stopped to rest for the night, and yet with all those hours employed in travelling, they did not make above twenty or thirty miles a day. The cart sometimes went so slowly that the passengers were fain to get out and walk, which they did much faster than the mules. At length after a very tedious journey they arrived at K'hae-fung-foo (Lat. 34.55. N., Long. 1.50. W. of Peking.)

They found many Mahomedans residing there, who made no secret of their religion, but wrote on their sign-boards the faith to which they belonged. These Mussulmen were the principal tavern-keepers, and with one of them the travellers put up. Their first inquiry was for the Jews, whom they asked for under the designation of the 挑筋教 Theaou-kin-keaou, or Pluck-sinew-religion; an appellation which had been assumed or assigned in consequence of their plucking the chief sinew of the legs of all animals slaughtered for food. See Gen. 32. 32. The Mahomedan host immediately informed them of the existence of the people in question, and directed them to their synagogue. As it was late in the evening when they arrived, they deferred their visit to the next day: there was no difficulty in finding it: but "oh how changed, how fallen!" from the time when the Jesuit Missionaries visited it a century ago. The outer wall of the inclosure was broken down, the front gate choked up with rubbish, the monumental pillars, the inscription tablets, the stone balustrades in front of the temple, and various other ornamental appendages broken or prostrated, and the very walls of the temple in many places dilapitated. The side apartments which had been designed as Chapels in honour of the patriarchs, but poorly served to afford shelter to the few wretched sons of Israel who were huddled together in them, sleeping on the bare ground, with scarcely a rag to cover them, and barely sufficient to support nature. So much indeed were they reduced in circumstances, that they had begun to dispose of the fallen bricks and prostrate timbers, of which the various apartments once consisted, to procure for themselves the necessaries of life. Yea they had gone so far as to sell a piece of the ground of the inclosure by which the temple was surrounded to the neighbouring heathen, who were encroaching on its precincts by their ever-enlarging pagan temples. Yet there was enough to shew what had been its former glory. The gateways and inscriptions were still there: the holy place was in existence, and its interior was beautifully decorated with gorgeous painting and elaborate gildings. Our travellers entered the hpliest of all, from which polluted feet are not now debarred, and saw the tubes containing the rolls of the law, which they unrolled and examined. These rolls, twelve in number, were each about thirty feet in length, by two or three in width, written on white sheep-skins, in a small character. But the room in which they were found was so dark that our travellers could not examine them thoroughly. Perhaps it may be asked, how it is that strangers are now permitted to intrude into the holy precincts, when a century ago, the Jesuit Missionaries, backed with all the influence derived from the Imperial Court, were not allowed to enter, or examine the records. The reply to this is easy, and solves the difficulty—they have had no rabbi for fifty years! and there is not one of the professors of Judaism, in the present day in K'hae-fung-foo, who can read one word of Hebrew. They have even discontinued the practice of circumcision, and our travellers conceived that in a dozen more years few or no traces of the Israelitish religion will there be found. They did what they could, however, to rescue what remained from oblivion: they gave money to the bystanders, and urged them to set up one of the two inscription tablets in front of the temple, which had fallen down. This they copied; as well as the writing that was traceable on the tablet that was still standing. They took down memoranda of all the inscriptions yet preserved over the door ways and in front of the temple: they even copied the Hebrew inscriptions in the interior of the building, which are found to correspond exactly with those given by the Jesuit Missionaries; while they measured accurately the length and breadth of the buildings, and brought away a very intelligible ground-plan of the whole inclosure, as well as of the interior of the principal building. The most important achievement, however, and that which may tell on the interests of religion and the science of biblical criticism is, the bringing away of eight Hebrew manuscripts: six of them containing portions of the Old Testament Scriptures: and two of them consisting of the liturgy used in the weekly services of the Hebrew people, and on holiday occasions; in which latter documents also various portions of Scripture are to be met with. The portions of Scripture are from the 1st to the 6th chapters of Exodus, from the 38th to the 40th chapters of the same book, Leviticus 19th and 20th chapters, Numbers 13th, 14th and 15th chapters, Deuteronomy from the 11th to the 16th chapters, with the 32nd chapter of that book. Various portions of the Pentateuch, Psalms, and Hagiographa occur in the books of prayers, which have not yet been definitely fixed. The character in which these portions are written is an antique form of the Hebrew, with points. They are written on thick paper, evidently by means of a style, and the material employed, as well as the silk in which the books are bound exhibit marks of a foreign origin. Two Israelitish gentlemen, to whom they have been shewn in Shanghae, say that they have seen such books in Aden; and the occurrence here and there of Persian words, written with Hebrew letters, in the notes appended, seem to indicate that the books in question came originally from the western part of Asia, perhaps Persia or Arabia. There is no trace whatever of the Chinese character about them, and they must have been manufactured entirely by foreigners residing in China, or who have come from a foreign country. Regarding their age it would be difficult to hazard even a conjecture. It is most likely that they are

not recent importations into China; it is also more than probable that no person in China has transcribed them within these fifty years, as the Rabbi has been dead for that period of time. The Jesuit Missionaries discovered the Jews in China about 150 years ago. How long before that time they had resided there we cannot exactly say. The temple at K'hae-fung-foo is said to have been built A.D. 1190, but the Jews themselves assert that their tribes visited China during the Han dynasty, which corresponds with the Christian era. The text from which these copies were taken may have been brought to China at any period between the first visit of the Jews to this country, and the time of their discovery there by the Jesuit Missionaries. Could the rolls of the law which were seen by our travellers be obtained, some light might be thrown on this interesting inquiry. In the mean time, the manuscripts now obtained will be of some value as independent, if not very ancient, evidences in favour of the Sacred writings, and as such they behove to be deposited in the British museum, where learned men of all sections of the Christian church will be able to examine and assign to them their true value.

It is intended to have facsimiles of these manuscripts engraved, and published for the inspection of the curious; and the journals of our travellers, one kept in Chinese and the other in English, with their description of the temple, will as speedily as possible be printed and circulated. In the mean time this brief account of their discoveries is given to the public, who will no doubt be anxious to see the whole.

The whole time occupied in going and returning was fifty-five days, five of which were spent at K'hae-fung-foo.

Shanghae, 13th January, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—As an old resident at this port, I could not but feel a lively interest in your narrative of the late affair of the detention of the ship *John Dugdale*. Whilst on the one hand your statement of the facts relative thereto, does great credit to your impartiality as a public Journalist, still on the other, permit me to express, as much my surprise, as my admiration, at your new-born zeal for the suppression of all illicit trade; and with all deference to your judgment, as one of your readers, I beg leave to say, that *I do not* "heartily approve of the Consular decision in "this case," nor of the principle upon which that decision rests, and on which it would seem that your judgment is founded.

Smuggling, æsthetically considered, in what does it consist? Is it an entity, or a fixed quantity? possessed of form, colour, and substance? Is it imponderable, tangible, impermeable, or infinitesimally divisible? Is it a fixed quantity, constant and unvarying, or evanescent and fugitive, chameleon-like, changing in colour and complexion! or something subject to be defined by national boundaries, by latitude and longitude, according to the presumption, whim or caprice of the administrator of the law for the time being?

Is it an unheard—of enormity and offence against all law human and divine? or so Proteus in shape, so flexible in form, often apparent—yet seldom seen,—a commercial myth,—a mercantile Mrs. Harris,—the shame of the commercial code, —and an offence which would have long since been quite obsolete, but for legislative ignorance of the first principles of international and social jurisprudence?

Ethically considered, is it just to designate Smuggling as a crime? I have not indeed Vattell, Puffendorf, or Grotius at hand to refer to, but it is the dictum of one, or other of those profound jurists, that internationally considered, smuggling is no moral offence, unless committed by subject or citizen against the commercial laws of his own country; and of that country alone, to which he owes fealty or allegiance. So obvious is this, that the most superficial reader of English history will attest, that the British Government has uniformly regarded foreign contraband trade in this light. I need not refer to those times, now remote, of Spanish Domination in America, when it was the boast of Walpole, and of every patriotic Minister, that British energy was successfully applied in carrying on a vast contraband trade with the Spanish main; and when they held it to be a public duty to foster and encourage it to the utmost of their power. For what purpose was the island of Heligoland acquired, and for what is it now kept, but as a smuggling depôt?—one which has been actively in operation during the present war of the Dutchies! What has Gibraltar ever been, but another smuggling emporium—the very flag of which proud fortress—that

".....flag which has braved a thousand years,"
"The battle and the breeze."

is, it is notorious, hoisted or lowered, at the behest of the resident Jew Merchants, any hour of the day, to signal smugglers running their goods on the Spanish Coast!

And is it not equally notorious, that by successful smuggling into foreign countries, after the issue of the Berlin Decrees, did England supply herself with "the sinews of war," to carry on the mortal strife against the great Autocrat of Continental Europe!

Smuggling, considered in a mercantile view, cannot be better teated than by citing the opinion of the erudite author of the "Commercial Dictionary" Professor Macculloch, who says, "it is wholly the "result of vicious commercial and financial legislation." "It does not originate in any depravity inherent in man; "but in the folly and ignorance of legislators." And the great apostle of Free Trade, Adam Smith held, it would seem, even laxer notions on the subject, for he says, "to pretend to have any scruples "about buying smuggled goods, is one "of those pedantic pieces of hypocrisy, "which instead of gaining credit with "any body, seems only to expose the "person who affects to practise them, to "the suspicion of being a greater knave "than most of his neighbours."

How comes it then, that in China, of all countries in the world—in China,—where our position, such as it is, is due mainly to smuggling,—how comes it I ask, that sentiments of such mawkish delicacy, and such morbid horror of the enormous guilt of the offence should be expressed? Awful to contemplate! I much fear we must accept the solution given by the learned Doctor of this singular problem,—viz, that such detestation of smuggling is most loudly expressed, where the practise most generally prevails. Does it demand more our reprobation, to smuggle *out* of China a wholesome, leaf such as Tea, beneficial alike in its production and use, than to smuggle *into* China, a noxious and prohibited drug,—nay even to manufacture that drug under the auspices of our own Government for that special purpose!

Come we now to this particular case of the *John Dugdale*, and to the Treaty Stipulations which govern, or *should* govern our Trade in China. In Article XII of the Supplementary Treaty we read thus, "In any positive case of smuggling transactions coming to the Con"sul's knowledge, he will instantly apprize the Chinese authorities of the "fact, and they will proceed to seize and "confiscate all goods—whatever their "value or nature—that may have been "so smuggled."

The American Treaty, does not place their Consul in the invidious position of an informer against his countrymen, but provides that in case *the Chinese* detect parties infringing the revenue laws, the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

The French Treaty is to the like effect vide Article XVII.

Your decided approval Mr. Editor, of the Consular decision in this case, induces me to enquire whether the shippers per *John Dugdale*, as British subjects, had not a right to be placed in the same favourable position as French and American citizens? And moreover taking the whole spirit and tenor of these three Treaties as his guide, did not Mr. Consul Alcock greatly err in overlooking or disregarding this important proviso, in the case under question: all claims on the vessel's cargo having been satisfied, and the Port Clearance actually issued; and as no implication whatever of connivance on the part of the Chinese officials at any irregularity in shipment, has ever been even hinted at. Indeed, no instance of the latter, has ever occurred here, although so familiar (olo custom) at Canton,—the irregularites here, being solely the result of neglect at the Custom House.

How does this excessive vigilance on behalf of Chinese interests, by our Consul, contrast with his acknowledged neglect of British interests, in forbearing to seek restitution of the 180,000 dollars, which it has been proved, to his satisfaction, to have been illegaly exacted on the Raw Silk shipped from this port, since the opening of the trade.

But even putting aside the erroneous view, which Mr. Alcock, seems to me, to have taken of his duty to his countrymen, that is, in assuming the office of formal complainant, in thus forcing on the Chinese authorities, an irksome, and to them, avowedly unpleasant duty of coming into collision with British interests; I cannot I must say, discover by what law, title, or authority, he was justified in proposing or sanctioning the course subsequently pursued, and determined on, against the parties.

By the terms of the Treaties the goods were either liable to total confiscation, or they were not; and if the Consul was satisfied that they were really smuggled, it was more imperative on him then, to insist upon their total confiscation, than it was obligatory upon him, to inform the Chinese in the first instance.

In the several Treaties before referred to, we look in vain for any discretionary power granted to Consuls, to sanction or confirm any mitigated penalty, in cases of proved smuggling,—and I cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that in this affair, Mr. Alcock's bombastic and indiscreet, interference, must have been founded on the belief, that in his person, was invested *more than even Plenipotentiary powers*, and in utter forgetfulness, that after all, he was but one of our "ablest Consuls," according to the testimony of Sir John Davis of odorous memory.

It requires, I think but little legal acumen to perceive, that in the absence of total confiscation, the only other course sanctioned by Treaty, was for the Consul to levy a Fine on the parties for violating the Port Regulations, and had Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary been on the spot, as he happened to be, on a former occasion of irregularity, there can be little doubt that this would have been the course pursued. The public conduct of Governor Bonham, as Superintendent of Trade in China, is a full guarantee, that he at least, well cognizant as he is of the gross neglect of the Chinese to protect their own Revenue, would never have sanctioned such a partial, and wanton sacrifice of British property.

In the case before referred to, the requirements of the Treaty were fully satisfied, under the Governor's guidance, by the exaction of full duties, and a fine of 200 dollars,—although in contra-distinction from the present case, the Chinese authorities themselves, were then the complainants, and moreover substantiated their charge. The subsequent act of our Consul in that affair, after the Plenipotentiary's return to Hongkong, having been appealed against, is now before the Supreme Court.

For the sake of the Mercantile Community at large, and for the right understanding of what *are* the Consular powers, and whether personal feelings or opinions, —partialities or prejudices,—can be safely substituted for express Treaty enactments, I sincerely hope the parties who have suffered in this case, will likewise apply for a reversal of the proceedings; or at least procure from His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, for public satisfaction a declaration, or reference to the rule or ordinance, which can, or may justify the course, which you applaud, and the legality, or even expediency of which, I am bold enough to question.—Your obedient servant, A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Note.—To save the reader the trouble of a reference, I here annex all that I can find in the Treaties bearing on the subject—

British Supplementary Treaty Article XII.—A fair and regular Tariff of duties and other dues having now been established, it is to be hoped that the system of smuggling which has heretofore been carried on between English and Chinese merchants—in many cases with the open connivance and collusion of the Chinese custom-house officers—will entirely cease; and the most peremptory proclamation to all English merchants has been already issued on this subject by the British plenipotentiary, who will also instruct the different consuls to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons being British subjects trading under his superintendence. In any positive instance of smuggling transaction coming to the consul's knowledge, he will instantly apprize the Chinese authorities of the fact, and they will proceed to seize and confiscate all goods —whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled; and will also be at liberty if they see fit, to prohibit the ship from which the smuggled goods were landed from trading further, and to send her away as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid. The Chinese government officers will at the same time adopt whatever measures they think fit with regard to the Chinese merchants and custom-house officers who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling.

The American Treaty Article XX.—Alluding to cases of re-exportation says,—"But if on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government."

In the French Treaty Article XVII.—I find the following paragraph.—"Mais si, en vérifiant les colis, on découvrait de la fraude ou de la contrebande, ces marchandises seraient saisies et confisquées au profit du gouvernement chinois."

In the two last named Treaties one looks in vain for any clause requiring the Consuls of these nations to report to the Chinese authorities any such irregularity which they may discover; and the peacable manner in which the affairs of the citizens of these countries have been conducted, warrants me I think in inferring that in such a case they would first give an opportunity to the offending party to rectify his error, before involving him in danger of confiscation or fine. It was reserved for British legislation to arm its Consuls with the power to inflict in this manner bootless annoyance upon their countrymen. And why let me ask? Not surely because of their superlative prudence or discretion! If such presumptuous proceedings on the part of our Consuls as the decision in this case must be considered to be, be sanctioned and confirmed where are they to end? Double Duty although 25 per cent on Common Tea is but a fourth of that percentage on Silk—will the same scale suffice for both, and will sinners in Tea be punished four times as heavily as those in Silk!

Ningpo, January 8th.—The Ningpo authorities have recently sent off to Chapoo, to await an opportunity for their native land a party of shipwrecked Japanese, five in number who reached Chusan last summer where they have been residing in a temple. They were unobserved until their means of subsistence failed a few days ago. The Chinese were utterly unable to make out their country and only succeded with the help of foreigners.

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. VOJEU DE BINNEM, *Lyons*, 1754.

(Continued from No. 23.)

If this Manifesto did not produce in the Chinese mind all the effect that Taytsong expected from its publication; at least it made that people easily comprehend how far the ambitious Manchu extended his views. Every thing appeared to second them as regarded his military operations; the Chinese troops dared not show themselves face to face with him: few places would venture to stand a siege and he found himself arrived opposite the gates of Pekin.

However, as large bodies of militia arrived from all quarters to the succour of that Capital, the Tartar Prince thought it most prudent to form a well intrenched camp, which was protected from any possibility of surprise, and whence he could sally freely forth with his detachments. Haitsé, was the place that he chose, as being the most advantageous from its situation, the most abundant in forage, and the most suitable for convoys.

There was in tiuth, in their immediate vicinity, upon the high road to Pekin, a Chinese camp with a skilful general in command, able to have given the Manchus some trouble; but an infamous calumny destroyed this General, and put the Tartars out of all fear on that account.

We have already seen the steps which Taytsong took with Yuentsohoan, Viceroy of Leaotong, in order to effect a solid peace with China. This Mandarin had spoken boldly about it to the Chief Minister of State, named Sienlonsi, who, however, refrained from saying any thing thereupon to the Emperor. Compelled subsequently, after a year's residence at Chinyang since his return to that City, to abandon the whole province to the Manchus, Yuentsohoan determined to raise troops in Petcheli; he united them along with those which his friends brought him from different districts, and thus formed a small army, which was by no means contemptible. The Camp which he had selected, was well chosen; but he found himself, as we have said, but a very short distance from Haitsé, which the Tartars had just occupied.

Although this neighbourhood was not at all premeditated; a courtier, who was a deadly enemy to this Viceroy, perceived therein a suitable opportunity for fully gratifying his enmity. He gave the Emperor to understand that this Mandarin, apparently so zealous, was in fact a traitor, who after having induced the Manchus to enter China, would not fail to join them shortly. The position of his Camp, and the silence falsely supposed to have been observed by him, in regard to the complaints and pretensions of the Tartars, gave to this calumny a colouring of truth, which immediately struck the Emperor. But this Monarch, as a just Prince fearful to condemn an innocent man, wished primarily to obtain full evidence as to the truth of his treason. He commanded a confidential Eunuch to examine carefully into this affair, by going to see the accused party, in order to ascertain his proceedings, without causing any suspicion on his part.

The Eunuch, like the majority of his fellows, was nothing less than a villain, suborned by the calumniator of Yuentsohoan. He left Pekin, and stayed some days away from the Capital, without, however, going at all to the camp of the Viceroy. Then returning suddenly, and affecting to be much alarmed, he informed his Master that the accused Mandarin, was really guilty, that he laboured constantly to gain over his troops more effectually, and that all would be lost, if this traitor was permitted to live any longer. The means of doing away with him is the more easy, added he, since this faithless General does not believe that he is at all suspected.

Upon this counsel which the Chinese Monarch thought perfectly sincere, that Prince wrote to Yuentsohoan to come to Court immediately, that he might deliberate along with the Ministers, and take suitable measures to oppose the Tartars with good effect. He instantly obeyed; but hardly had the accused made his appearance at the palace than they loaded him with chains, and made a formal accusation against him before the tribunals. Notwithstanding all he could advance in his defence, this innocent officer, and truly zealous subject in behalf of his Prince,* was condemned to death, as guilty of high treason, and executed in the open street. This single fact will enable one to judge of the spirit which prevailed at the Court of Pekin; a spirit of intrigue, of mean jealousy and cabal, of which the weak Emperor was the puppet.

* Father Martini in his History of the War of the Tartars, says simply that the Viceroy was guilty of treason. It was at that time a common rumour, which time has proved to have been false. In China, traitors are executed in the middle of the streets, whereas other crimes are usually punished within the prison walls.

There was, however, one point, at the period of which we speak, wherein the Prince was faithfully served, which was the defence of his Capital. In fact the Tartars were deficient in artillery, and scarcely had troops enough to invest so large a City, but they roamed continually round the walls, seeking an opportunity to surprise it. Taytsong effected something more; after having reconnoitred the ground, he suddenly at the dawn of day attacked a camp of forty thousand men, intrenched under the cannon of Pekin, and forced it in less than an hour. The Manchus immediately presented themselves before one of the City Gates, opposite to the Camp which they had forced; but the reception which they met with compelled them to retire with loss. Perhaps they then understood that matters were not yet ripe for them to take this imperial residence, still, they confidently expected, if peace were not brought about, that another expedition would indubitably complete what they had attempted in this campaign.

This attempt was at any rate enough to humble the Chinese. The Manchu Prince, satisfied with the good effect he had produced, only thought of retiring from China: he did not think of meeting any difficulty upon his return, and he certainly had reason to think so, but he deceived himself. One of the best Generals of the Empire, foreseeing which road the Manchus would follow, posted himself in an admirable manner to arrest their retreat. The place he chose to post his troops, was naturally very strong, and he hastily threw up intrenchments so skilfully, that he made them in a manner impenetrable.

Some detachments sent in the early morning, to reconnoitre the country, and particularly defiles where the army was to engage, would have discovered the snare prepared for them; and they might have avoided it without much difficulty by withdrawing aside; but this prudent precaution had been neglected, and the evil was irremediable, in the moment they perceived it. What increased the danger, Taytsong had just learned, that other Chinese troops advanced by long marches, to attack his rear guard, and thus hold the Tartars between two fires.

In so nice a crisis the Manchu Prince did not hesitate; he, ordered one half his troops to dismount, and pretended to attack several points at the same time, but he enforced his chief assaults against a single point, the strongest and best protected of all. The Chinese Commander skilful as he was, was at once out-witted. Seeing the Manchus defile to the right and left, he thought he might weaken the post they had in view, as, knowing it to be the best, and more difficult of approach, it would be less exposed than the others to the formidable attack threatened against it. The exact reverse happened; the attack elsewhere was a mere feint, whereas here it was made with the utmost vigour, great anger mingled with rage transported the assailants beyond all bounds. They sprung upon the intrenchments, threw themselves upon the enemy, and poured in such a well supported continuous column of men, that the Chinese were finally overwhelmed. This post gained, those who defended the others at once abandoned them, and the passage was left free.

From this very field of battle, the Manchu Prince, sensible of the loss he had sustained of a great many brave soldiers, wrote to the Chinese Emperor, pressing him to conclude with him a satisfactory peace. His letter made little impression upon the mind of that Prince, and it was as usual left without an answer. The Court of Pekin flattered itself that the Manchus would soon weary themselves by the fatigues they had undergone during so many years, that the love of repose would resume its hold after a time upon that people; and that Taytsong, who had no son, dying without issue, the new monarchy would crumble to pieces; apparently a frivolous expectation, which, however, was realised by events.

The Conqueror of the Chinese assuredly expected nothing of the kind. As, he intended to re-enter China at the end of this same year (1680) or at latest, at the commencement of the following year, he left the best troops of the eight ensigns in the posts he wished to maintain between the province of Leaotong and Pekin. He himself went direct to Chinyang, which he proposed to be his ordinary residence; where, during the abode he made there, all his cares were consecrated to the welfare of his people.

At first he introduced amongst his subjects many of the customs of China, as well in the administration of public affairs, as for the conduct of private life. One saw at Chinyang, as at Pekin, what are stiled the six great Tribunals: The first was that of the Sate or of Magistrates, which was to furnish Officers for the Provinces; the second was that of Finance; the third of Rites and Ceremonies; the fourth of Arms or War; the fifth of Crimes; which corresponds with our (French) Chambers of Tournelle; the sixth was that of Public works.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
January	10	Oriental	A. barque		Dale	San Francisco		Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
"	13	Mazeppa	B. schr.	171	Dowman	Hongkong		Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	14	Dido	B. schr.	31	Leitch	Ningpo		Ballast	*Captain.*
"	15	Sumatra	B. barque	325	Johnson	San Francisco		Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
"	16	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong		Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
January	10	Elizabeth	B. ship	711	Rees	London	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland & Co.
"	11	Union	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Manila	General	Russell & Co.
"	15	Land O'Cakes	B. ship	561	Grant	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	15	Lively	B. brig	277	Bamburgh	Cork	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
"	16	Mazeppa	B. schr.	171	Dowman	Lookong	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	405	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Dido	Jan. 14	B. schr.	31	Leith	*Captain.*		
Flying Dutchman	Jany. 7	B. barque	274	Cooper	J. M. Smith & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Heroine	Dec. 24	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
John Bright	Dec. 11	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	Singapore	Early
John Bunyan	Dec. 28	B. ship	527	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Oriental	Jan. 10	A. barque		Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Hongkong	To-morrow
Nymph	Jan. 16	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-morrow
Sir George Pollock	Dec. 17	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Sumatra	Jan. 14	B. barque	325	Johnson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 12, S. H. Waterman (Am.), *for* New York.
14, Union (Sp.), " Manila.
17, Mazeppa, " Lookong.
17, Elizabeth, " London.
17, Land O'Cakes, " London.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Heroine*, from Amoy:—
276 logs Redwood.
200 peculs Sapanwood.
20 " Betelnut.
500 " Sugar.
70 " Mangrove Bark.
1,034 boxes Tobacco.
130 " Tea.

Per *S. H. Waterman*, from Whampoa:—
222 packages Sandalwood.
75 " Putchuck.
32 " Sharksfins.
30 " Vermilion.
20 " Betelnut.
16 boxes Glass.
15 bales Long Ells, (300 pieces.)
10 packages Beche de Mer.
3 " Counting Boards.
2 " Orange Peel.
5 " Stores.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	377	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	382	21
Old England,	Liverpool	502	Augt. 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	483	..
Alverton,	London	409	" 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	Sept. 10	2,448,680	..	79,000	3,483	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	704	" 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	309	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	[illegible]	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293		1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	384,626	181,748	486,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,460	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,560	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 "			*Sep.* "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	13	..	148	..	..
1 "			*Oct.* "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "			*Nov.* "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	279,610	808,280	1,285	115	716	..	19
Alligator,	197	Dec. 12	Hongkong	157,870	..	..	157,870	31,557	..	..	..	..	..	31,557	189,427	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope,	377	" 20	Hongkong	113,500	..	900	114,400	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	116,400	29	..	..	23,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey*	*Sorts*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Pieces	*Silk Piece Goods* Packages	*Hemp* Bales
3 Vessels,			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 "			*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 "			*Oct.* "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			*Nov.* "	2,566,820	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,048	50,812	609	64,810	249,959	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,760	2,034	..	81	..
5 "			*Dec.* "	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,710	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,698,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	23,400	11,536,771	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,571	13,008,342	10,739	32,100	131	914
Cathaya,	407	Jany. 3	Cork	457,204	15,415	..	..	472,619	..	..	3,333	6,117	15,400	..	24,850	497,469	20	..	8	..
John Dugdale,	407	" 9	London	415,999	..	..	42,652	458,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458,651	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth,	711	" 14	London	574,479	..	..	207,220	781,699	6,293	7,148	..	5,191	11,184	359	30,175	811,874	..	..	..	..
Land O'Cakes,	561	" 15	London	641,217	..	11,229	..	652,446	..	..	..	..	1,116	..	1,116	653,562	607	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th Jany., 1851,				13,004,587	373,409	259,917	237,372	13,901,186	97,461	16,446	144,043	604,084	552,931	112,747	1,527,712	15,429,898	11,366	32,100	139	914

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	613
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	39
Reliance,	243	" 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	" 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	" 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	70,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	" 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	" 28	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	518	" 8	New York	186,906	..	..	186,906	282,300	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	13
Horsburgh,	372	" 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	131
Nestorian,	695	" 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,108	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	1
Howqua,	582	" 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	..
Oneida,	420	" 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	..	18
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	..
Wodan,	268	" 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	385	" 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,925	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	..
Total,				3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	937,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	161

Cargoes per *Huntingdon*, and *S. H. Waterman* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,609,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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